Amendments to the Specification:

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 8, with the following amended paragraph:

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a divisional application of USSN 09/614,789 filed July 12, 2000, now U.S. Patent No. 6,673,340, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional ~~Application(s) No(s)~~ Application No. 60,143,586 filed July 13, 1999, which is incorporated herein, in its entirety, by reference.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 32, line 15, with the following amended paragraph:

Construction of Recombinant AcMNPV. Protease genes were cloned into the transfer vectors pAcMLF9 (Harrison and Bonning, 2000, supra) and pAcP(+)IE1TV3 (Jarvis, D. L., et al., 1996. Immediate early baculovirus vectors for foreign gene expression in transformed or infected cells. Protein Express. Purif. 8, 191-203). These vectors provide for expression of inserted genes from the promoters of the AcMNPV p6.9 and ie-1 genes, respectively. Both transfer vectors contain an intact polyhedrin gene and provide for the production of occlusion-positive viruses. Three proteases were selected for insertion into AcMNPV:

(1) Rat "activated" stromelysin-1: The stromelysins are a group of matrix (zinc) metalloproteases that degrade a variety of extracellular matrix proteins, including type IV collagen and laminin (Birkedal-Hansen, H. (1995). Proteolytic remodeling of extracellular matrix. Curr. Op. Cell. Biol. 7, 728-735). Matrix metalloproteases such as the stromelysins are expressed and secreted as inactive zymogens. A conserved sequence in the propeptides of matrix metalloproteases, PRCG(V/N)PD (SEQ ID NO:

1), is involved in maintaining the latency of these enzymes. We obtained a form of the rat stromelysin-1 gene with a mutation in the conserved propeptide sequence (Val92 to Gly) that results in the production of a fully active form of the protease (Park, A. J., et al., 1991. Mutational analysis of the transin (rat stromelysin) autoinhibitor region demonstrates a role for residues surrounding the "cysteine switch". J. Biol. Chem. 266, 1584-1590). The coding sequence for this activated form of rat stromelysin-1 was isolated as an EcoR I fragment from pMMTV-STR1-V/G (Witty, J. P., et al., 1995. Matrix metalloproteases are expressed during ductal and alveolar mammary morphogenesis, and misregulation of stromelysin-1 in transgenic mice induces unscheduled alveolar development. Mol. Biol. Cell 6, 1287-1303) and cloned into the EcoR I site of pAcMLF9 and the Stu I site of pAcP(+)IE1TV3. (2) Human gelatinase A: The gelatinases (also known as type IV collagenases) degrade native and denatured collagens and other extracellular matrix proteins (Birkedal-Hansen, 1995, supra). A proline-to-glycine substitution was inserted by site-directed mutagenesis in the conserved matrix metalloprotease propeptide sequence PRCG(V/N)PD (SEQ ID NO: 1) at the second, underlined proline (Pro105) of gelatinase A (Collier, I. E., et al., 1988. H-ras oncogene-transformed human bronchial epithelial cells (TBE-1) secrete a single metalloprotease capable of degrading basement membrane collagen. J. Biol. Chem. 263, 6579-6587) using the Transformer Site-Directed Mutagenesis kit from Clontech (Palo Alto, CA). The activated gelatinase A coding sequence was then isolated as a Not I – EcoR I fragment and blunt-end ligated into the StuI site of pAcP(+)IE1TV3 and the BglII site of pAcMLF9. (3) Cathepsin L from Sarcophaga peregrina: The cysteine protease cathepsin L is normally an intracellular enzyme. However, a cathepsin L from the flesh fly, S. peregrina is constitutively secreted from an embryonic S. peregrina cell line and also secreted from S. peregrina imaginal discs in response to 20-hydroxyecdysone (Homma, K., et al., 1994. Purification, characterization, and cDNA cloning of procathepsin L from the culture medium of NIH-Sape-4, an embryonic cell line of Sarcophaga peregrina (flesh fly), and its involvement in the differentiation of imaginal discs. J. Biol. Chem. 269, 15258-15264.). The secretion and activity of this enzyme correlates with the eversion of imaginal discs during their development into primordial adult leg structures in vitro and the selective degradation of two proteins with apparent molecular weights of 200 and 210 kDa (Homma and Natori, 1996). These proteins are located on the surfaces of imaginal discs and are believed to be BM components. The S. peregrina cathepsin L coding sequence was isolated as a Vsp I fragment from plasmid pKYH5 (Homma et al., 1994, supra) and cloned by blunt-end ligation into the Bgl II site of pAcMLF9 and the Stu I site of pAcP(+)IE1TV3.